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Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 12, 1883.

The signal service bureau indicates for the South Atlantic states, fair weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

The Louisville Courier-Journal publishes Mr. Herring's article on the tariff issue, with commendatory remarks. It regards the paper as a valuable contribution to current speculation.

The fact that Robeson threatens to grapple with the problem of cheap transportation and to begin a war upon the corporations is evidence that he has been retained to crush the anti-monopoly movement.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union now have a state organization. Much good is to be expected from it. There is nothing like organization and system to produce good results, and the officers of the new union may be expected to do their full duty.

Mr. HAMMOND voted in the house judiciary committee's room against postponing a consideration of Mr. Knott's resolution declaring the land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad company forfeited. Mr. Hammond is a member that the land grabbers have no use for.

MEX seduce women nearly every day in the great social maelstrom of New York. Few of them are ever punished, but these victims die cruel and bitter deaths. Such men deserve the severest punishment of the law, but such a penalty as Henry Fleming had to pay is phenomenal. The jury must have had brains, honor and manliness.

NEW YORK has several luxurious congressmen. Mr. John H. Camp has not been in his seat this session; Mr. Ben Wood has been in his seat only three times since this congress was organized, and Mr. Walter A. Wood has not been as faithful as Mr. Ben Wood. Three such members from one state is certainly enough, especially when we are all taxed to pay their salaries, which are drawn with unfailing regularity.

The friends of the Ingalls equity bankruptcy bill are, it is asserted, so unfriendly to the Lowell bill, which is now the only one before the senate, that they are attempting to defeat all legislation on the subject. In this they will probably be successful, although it is not clear that they should be. The sentiment of the country leans each year more strongly towards a national bankruptcy law, and against the conflicting state acts.

The death of Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, takes away another of the men who controlled affairs during the war and reconstruction period. He was in the United States senate during the entire war. He was also a member of the peace congress of 1861. He entered public life about forty years ago, and in the matter of office-holding he was exceeded in his own state only by the veteran Hamlin. At the time of Mr. Morrill's death he was collector of Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS' brand new governor has hardly warmed his gubernatorial seat before he jumps up to run in the senatorial race. Having been elected by the democrats he now runs as a Butlerite. If his chances were not of the best Butler would not throw down the gauntlet before Senator Hoar, and it must be admitted that what with the democrats, the Butler republicans, and the dissatisfied republicans the Worcester statesman has a poor chance for succeeding himself.

SECRETARY LINCOLN objects to the appropriation for the Oostenaula and Coosawatie rivers, because he is unable to ascertain that any steamboat ascended the Oostenaula during the year. Mr. Lincoln's stock of information is reasonably good just at present, but if the government will clear out the channel there will be boats enough on the Oostenaula. Our war secretary is not much of a sailor, or he would not expect steamboats to go up a stream before the channel has been improved.

It must be confessed that we are accumulating silver dollars rather rapidly. We had in the treasury on the first of this month over ninety-four million of these dollars, but about sixty-four million of them are held to redeem silver certificates. Last year there were added to the stock outside of the certificates over nineteen million of the dollars; and if we go on adding every year as many more, the stock will become unwieldy and vault-room will command a premium. Mr. Fisher has introduced a bill to limit the coinage of silver dollars to correspond with the demand for such dollars for actual circulation.

Under the new arrangement, the initials of editorial writers on the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette are signed to their contributions. This innovation, we predict, will never become a custom, even in the columns of the Commercial-Gazette; for, while it is calculated to make the individual writer more considerate and thoughtful, it dispenses and destroys that vague, but powerful, influence which is a definite part of impersonal journalism, and which is worth more to a newspaper than the influence of one individual or of ten individuals. Nevertheless, journalists will watch the Cincinnati experiment with interest.

MR. HAMMOND is opposed to the eighteenth section of the shipping bill. This is the section that provides that when any vessel, steam or sail, shall be built in whole or part of materials produced in the United States, a sum not less than one percent of the cost of the ship shall be paid to the duty which would have to be

paid on similar articles if imported shall be paid to the builders out of the treasury of the United States. This is in substance a subsidy in favor of ship-building, and Mr. Hammond asserted in a speech on the subject, delivered on Tuesday, that it was not Jeffersonian principle to subsidize any industry. The subsequent proceedings related not a little to the question whether the pending bill was Jeffersonian or not.

A SUGGESTION.

We would suggest to the Georgia railroad commission to inquire whether any railroad in this state has any contract, agreement or understanding with the Standard oil company whereby the products of that huge and dangerous monopoly are given the advantage in freight rates over the products of the independent refiners. If it be found that such contract, agreement or understanding exists it then becomes the duty of the commission to issue a special and stringent order covering the case.

We have seen complaints against the Cincinnati Southern road in regard to agreements that virtually shut off all competition so far as the Standard oil company is concerned. This is a very important matter—more important to the people than to the independent refiners, for whatever shuts off competition gives the Standard monopoly an opportunity to levy an additional tax upon the consumers of oil and is a direct discrimination.

In our opinion the commission would be justified in issuing an order covering the case without taking the trouble to investigate the matter, for even if there is no discrimination in favor of the Standard oil company and against the public on the part of our transportation lines, the order would give a motive and a cue to other railroad commissions.

Georgia, which has convinced the country that there is such a thing as successful railroad legislation, can well afford to demonstrate to the public how easily and completely a huge monopoly may be circumvented.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION BILL.

The succession bill as it passed the senate differs from the Hoar bill as much as black from white. Under the Hoar bill the secretary of state would have filled a presidential vacancy to the end of the term; under the bill as it went to the house the duties of the office are to devolve upon the members of the cabinet, beginning with the secretary of state; but the officer who succeeds to the office must issue a proclamation, within twenty days convening congress, and the vacancy in the presidential office is then to be filled by a general election in accordance with the provisions of the sections of the revised statutes, which are the law of 1792. The only material change that the bill makes in the present law consists in the substitution of the cabinet officers for the president of the senate and the speaker of the house. If the bill becomes a law the presiding officers of the two houses of congress will no longer be in the line of succession. In its present shape the bill is not objectionable. It should in fact command the support of every member of the house. When congress adjourns at the end of this session there will be neither a speaker of the house nor a president of the senate, and Mr. Arthur's life will be all that will stand between us and all the commotion that Americans are capable of—which, happily, is not much. But still it is best to have at all times a lawful head of the executive department of the government, and this the pending bill provides for in a manner that is not open to any well-grounded objections.

Mr. Ingalls's amendment requiring the acting president to at once convene congress was carried by a vote of 29 to 26; and Mr. Morgan's more important amendment providing for an immediate election under the present law to fill the vacancy, was carried by a vote of 28 to 24. The bill, as thus amended, was then passed by a vote of 40 to 13. Mr. Barrow voted for the bill, and Governor Brown was paired with Mr. David Davis. The thirteen negative votes were all cast by democrats except two, which were cast by Messrs. Blair and Edmunds.

CHATTAHOOGA A SMALL-POX CENTER.

The people of Knoxville regard Chattanooga as the source of all their troubles in connection with the disease of small-pox, and they have just established a quarantine against that city. "It seems to us," says the Knoxville Tribune, "that the safety of our citizens demands a strict quarantine against Chattanooga. All the small pox we have had in Knoxville was brought from Chattanooga, and we will have more of it from the same source unless quarantine is rigidly enforced. Our information is that the epidemic there has not been in the least abated, but on the contrary is growing worse. The small-pox is now prevalent to some extent among the white people of Chattanooga, and people are leaving that town every day to escape the disease. Many of them have come to Knoxville, and others will come if they are permitted. The greatest danger to Knoxville is from the negroes who bring the disease here from Chattanooga. But for this class the disease could be crushed out in Chattanooga, and but for them it could not spread here in Knoxville."

THE QUININE INFAMY.

When the representatives of the people voted almost unanimously to repeal the blood tax levied on quinine in the interest of the millionaire manufacturers, it was thought that this would end the matter, and that we should hear nothing more of an attempt to reimpose a tax upon disease. But the yultures who gorged themselves with the proceeds of this tax while it was in operation have been growing hungrier and hungrier, until at last they have succeeded in subsidizing the republican way and means committee of the present house, and it is now proposed to place a duty of ten per cent on imported quinine.

In a country where the people look after their own interests, the men who propose this outrage upon humanity would be forever disgraced, but in this country where self-confessed scoundrels are the acknowledged leaders of the party in power, public sentiment can only bring its influence to bear indirectly. When the blood tax on quinine was in operation, the price of the drug was sometimes as high as \$6 and never less than \$3 an ounce. When the blood tax was removed, it gradually fell until it was as low as \$1.50 an ounce. This reduction was

of incalculable benefit to the public, to the sick and to the hospitals of the country. We trust that either in the senate or in the house some honest congressman will expose this infamous attempt to place money in the pockets of a monopoly at the expense of the sick.

THE ENTERPRISE OF AN ORGÁN.

That able and ingenious republican, the Hon. Frank Hutton, formerly of Iowa, is working his official connection with the administration for all it is worth. Mr. Hutton is not only first assistant postmaster general, and, as such, the confidential man and companion of our gifted president, but he is the managing editor of the personal organ of Mr. Arthur and the star-route thieves. There is no doubt that under the management of Mr. Hutton, the paper has been wonderfully improved. He has the knack and tact of the journalist, and the thrift of an able and ingenious republican.

His latest enterprise is in the shape of an effort to use the postmasters throughout the country in extending the circulation of his paper. In furtherance of this project, he has sent to every republican member of the house a lithographed circular to be signed by them and afterwards sent to the postmasters. The circular is addressed to the postmasters and sets forth fully, but concisely, the merits of Assistant Postmaster-General Editor Hutton's paper, and requests the functionaries who receive it to act as agents in securing subscriptions.

We have no doubt that such of these circulars as republican congressmen can be persuaded to sign will be supplemented by an official note from the first assistant postmaster-general himself, so worded that postmasters all over the country will feel it incumbent upon themselves to stir around and get subscribers for this able republican organ.

THE MATCH MONOPOLY.

The commissioner of internal revenue has recommended the repeal of the tax on matches, but the manufacturers, who are supposed to be taxed, have organized a standing lobby to prevent its repeal. The situation is full of that peculiar humor which fills the atmosphere when congress and the monopolists conspire together to rob the people. It is stated on good authority that the principal match-makers of the country have combined to kill off all the small concerns calculated to create domestic competition. The combination is called the Diamond match company, and is said to have a capital of about \$5,000,000. This combination is powerful enough to fix the price and quality of all the matches burned in the United States every day, amounting to 100,000,000.

At the last session of congress the combination kept a lobby on hand to prevent the repeal of the internal revenue tax, and the republican majority was as wax in its hands. By the time congress had adjourned, circulars that had been printed in advance were sent in the mails to dealers in matches that prices had been advanced 25 per cent on the cheaper grades, and to \$1.50 on the higher grades. This increase in price netted the manufacturers about \$4,000,000 in round numbers, and was an additional tax upon the people to that amount. How much of this was paid to congressmen no one has ever discovered.

A democratic congress will shortly be in power. What does the democratic congress propose to do with the match-makers' lobby? We print this morning the account of the second day's work of the man who is trying to eat 60 quails in 30 days. We shall keep up with this interesting experiment until it is finished or has failed. The gentleman who is trying it, Mr. Walcott, has already eaten 30 birds in 30 days.

WHAT a poor, miserable thing royalty is shown when Mrs. Louisa G. Lorne asked General Sherman if Charleston is safe. At home it quakes and shivers. We advise the readers of THE CONSTITUTION in this state and Tennessee never to become truly royal.

The Savannah Times, under the charge of Messrs. Richardson & McNulty, is rocking along towards success. Its advertising patronage is very large, its local news department is larger, and it is a thoroughly good evening paper in every department.

The Union club of New York City appears to be an excessively gay concern. It would seem from all the symptoms that if its history were served up in pamphlet form Anthony Comstock would be justified in ordering it out of the mails.

The fact that the starwarts remain on their muscle has caused great and almost unavoidable grief among the Garfield republicans. That the starwarts will have their own way in the next national convention.

NONE of our esteemed northern contemporaries have attempted recently to describe the manners of Mr. George Frisbie Hoar. This is natural. No description could do the subject justice.

The Philadelphia press has alluded to him as the "Hon." George M. Robeson, and he's about as honorable as the average republican. This is the situation in a nutshell.

It is understood that Mr. Jay Gould, a well-known democrat, has a lobby, armed with sandwiches, to meet the democratic reform legislature of Pennsylvania.

ENGLAND has a naval scandal. If seventeen or eighteen war-vessels haven't disappeared bodily in some man's coat-tail pockets, we shall claim that Robeson is still ahead.

The fact that Mrs. Louisa G. Lorne threatens to spend the winter in Charleston shows how attractive the sweet sunny south is to the truly royal.

J. E. BRYANT capering around Washington on a pair of snow-shoes is another picture that ought to be added to the Corcoran art gallery.

TREASURER POLK, of Tennessee, was not wise. He took a detective along with him, and thus rushed straight to bliss.

GEORGE BLISS, well-known as the New York Sun's "Colonel," will doubtless see his way clear to writing a card shortly.

Your genuine republican rarely argues, but when he does he puts in a nice word for Robeson and the star-route thieves.

The query of the Philadelphia Press, as to who wrote Gebart's letter, is a gratuitous insult to Agent Swab.

ENGINEER MELVILLE, of the late Jeannette expedition, appears to be the noblest hero of the whole shebang.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

SENATOR WINDOM'S richer, however shadowy, are giving him considerable solid trouble.

The eastern pig-iron dealers have formed an association to watch legislation affecting their interests.

THE total catch by the New England fleet during 1882 was: Mackerel, 375,862 barrels; cod and other ground fish, 898,904 quintals.

A CHINAMAN in Chicago cooked a fat turkey and sent it by express to his wife in Hong Kong for a Christmas present. By the time it arrives the gift will be rather mellow.

DOMINICK HOFFMAN, a newly elected justice of the peace in Dubuque, got frightened when called to perform his first official act, a marriage ceremony, and resigned immediately.

The daughter of a Scotch earl recently refused to rise during the singing of "God Save the Queen," at a banquet. She said she did not care very much about the queen anyway.

THE Springfield Republican, which hates Benjamin, says: When General Butler, with a profound bow, thanked his women guests for honoring him with their presence, he was capitulating as a knight, and handled his mature charms with really marvellous dexterity.

RECENTLY while a farmer near Lewisville, O., was moving some corn that was being spoiled by mice, his little dog had a sport until an old grey mouse jumped down his throat. There was a terrible time for about twenty minutes when the dog gave up the ghost.

The three leading winners on the English turf last year were Mr. Crawford, Mr. Lefevre and the duke of Westminster, with respectively \$129,000, \$78,500, and \$69,000, gross gains in stakes. The duke of Hamilton won \$49,000, Lord Rosebery \$40,000, Lord Salisbury \$30,000, Mr. Keene \$7,500, and Mr. Lorriland \$5,000.

The wind blows,
And the snow falls;
And the dog howls,
And the cat calls;
And the "woop" grows,
And the hen quacks;
Howls, growls, prows,
While the slush on the streets is forming.

The dog's swear
Is very fair,
And quite rare,
But it can't compare
In debonair
With the howl of his heir.
Swear, fair heir,
While the elements are storming.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. GLANVILLE'S trouble is overwork. The poet Whitier's only brother is dead.

HENRY B. PAYNE, of Ohio, is nearly 70 years old.

CLARK MILLS, sculptor, is not expected to live until morning.

DORMAN B. EATON, of civil service reform fame, looks like Andrew Johnson.

UNITED STATES CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has only simple manners, and wears patched boots.

HENRY WARD BEECHER announces: "I will in the spring resume work on the 'Life of Christ.'"

ELIZABETH CARTER, the first white woman born in the state of Kansas, died last week, aged forty-eight.

DR. MARY WALKER wears, as a correspondent says, "patience, and that no better than those of Alexander H. Stephens."

MR. S. G. W. BENJAMIN, whom the Presbyterian board of missions strongly recommend, and who has lived some twenty years in the Orient, where his father was a missionary for a long time, is to be the minister to Frisco.

MISS CLARA BAXTON recently gave a reading in New Haven, during which she related the following of an old lady who could not comprehend how the war should increase the price of candles. "Candles higher?" the old lady exclaimed. "Why, bless me? Do they fight by candle light?"

DAVID DAVIES enjoys a cigar as well as any other statesman, and sometimes after disposing of a Havana in the cloak room he comes out, and selecting a vacant chair next to the central aisle, draws one nearer from the other side, upon which to rest his weary feet, and thus, as much as ease as a man can get in that position, he blocks up the aisle.

MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD, Washington's woman lawyer, is a tall, well formed woman, with regular features, a countenance of a ruddy character, the effect of which is heightened by a keen, dark eye and hair of iron gray. She dresses generally in a dark blue, which she wears with a white wherever she may be. Mrs. Lockwood is modest and womanly in her demeanor.

A WASHINGTON letter writer says General Grant looks well, but his clothes are vastly discolored. His overcoat looked as if it had passed through the hellmouth of the wilderness, while his pants were so tight that not even a shrewd butcher could have gotten them over his gaiters, and he walked across the floor of the office with the shank end of his trousers under three inches above his point where gaiters end and socks begin.

SENATOR GARLAND, of Arkansas, is 50 years old. He is tall, broad-shouldered and a little inclined to stoop. He dresses in plain black. His clothes, made by some Arkansas tailor, hang loosely upon his large bony frame. His face is very dark and smooth shaven; his hair is short, curly and brown. His forehead is broad and high. His eyes are a deep blue. His nose is straight. His mouth is a deep, wide, and his smile is a broad, hearty, and extremely welcome. He knows nothing about the lighter shades of social tact. He is a profound legal student.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

TOMATOES are being shipped north from Key West, Florida.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, will erect a home, for fallen women.

THERE are thirty-three doctors in the Tennessee legislature.

A LARGE number of emigrants are going into southern Texas.

THE Alabama, the Coosa, and the Tallapoosa, are all full.

OWING to muddy water, the Key West spongers have had poor success this season.

From January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883, the police of Montgomery, Alabama, made 1,833 arrests for offenses of all kinds.

ALFRED BILLINGSLEY, colored, proprietor of the Exchange barber shop in Montgomery, Alabama, began business in that locality 34 years ago.

THE stockholders of the Matthews cotton factory at Selma, Alabama, have increased their capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000, and will greatly extend their works.

A BATCH of about forty Hungarian immigrants arrived at Charleston from Castle Garden Wednesday, the News says, on the steamer City of Atlanta. They were transferred to the South Carolina railway depot and took the 4 o'clock train for Camden where they got consigned to Mr. E. M. Boykin, the state commissioner of immigration. In the party were about thirty adults of both sexes and about ten children. They were picturesquely and neatly dressed in the costumes of their native country, and are a fine, healthy, happy looking crew. One old man, with a coarse, curly beard, worn by Count Armin in the Bohemian girl, although it was a little the worse for wear.

THE ERLANGER SYNDICATE. Cincinnati Exited Over Rumors That Wolfe and the Erlangers are embarrassed.

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 11.—The Enquirer says: Third street was disturbed yesterday afternoon by rumors affecting the financial standing of the Erlangers, and panicky nonsense of all sorts was afloat. The rumors took shape from the following dispatch received by a Cincinnati firm of brokers from their New York correspondent: "Rumored embarrassment of leading operators in Erlanger schemes can't confirm."

The New York correspondent was requested to send further particulars, if possible, and at once. In return a second dispatch was received: "Leading dealer says Erlanger all right. No matter about individual trouble of members."

As Mr. Fred Wolfe's name was mentioned as one who was affected by the supposed embarrassment, either in himself or through roads which he had had his valuable assistance, that gentleman was telegraphed. He responded promptly and in the following terms: "To the Editor of the Enquirer: You can state most emphatically and positively that there is no

foundation for such rumors. It is not true that either myself or the Georgia road, or any roads with which I am connected, are in trouble. On the contrary, they are all flourishing."

FRED WOLFE.

The last sentence of the dispatch is very reassuring to some Cincinnati holders of stock in "roads with which I am connected." The Georgia road referred to is the Albany and Brunswick. Said a prominent railroad man yesterday:

"The Albany, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad company, limited, owns 15,000 shares of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad company's stock. This company is an English corporation, in which the Erlangers are simply stockholders. They have even a majority of the stock, so that their failure, if they had all failed, could not in any way embarrass the road."

"Are the Erlangers interested in this Georgia road? Mr. Wolfe is connected with it."

"There are two branches of the Erlangers. The Park house is made up of those who are mostly interested in the Albany, New Orleans and Texas Pacific junction, and the German house is the house interested in the Albany and Brunswick railroad. The Park house is not interested in that at all. Now, Mr. Wolfe has been operating for the German house."

"What, then, is the corporation in question?" "It is a corporation existing under the laws of England, and it is composed of a board of directors comprising many of the best men in the city of London. The corporate title of this road is the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas and Pacific Junction railroad company (limited). It possesses a large interest in the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, lately known as the Cincinnati and Southern; it controls the Vicksburg and Meridian, the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, and it is building the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad."

"Who is the representative of all those railroads which have been absorbed by that boomerang of a title of European composition?"

"I am."

"Through whose agency are funds provided for your new works?"

"They are paid through our New York banker on drafts signed by myself."

"What was the report of your investigating director, Sir Charles Young, who was recently here?"

"His report was extremely favorable to our enterprise in this country, and his general response is that we will need time to let our profits become mature."

"Have you any reason to believe that Baron Erlanger is under any embarrassment?"

"No, I have not, and I do not believe it. It is your company having securities on the market just like any other concern."

"Yes, and I am glad to be able to say that the British public shows a great deal of faith in our investments here, and buys them freely."

Mr. Wolfe's operations in railroads are rather extensive. Some of our readers have reminders of one of his roads in their section. Among them are the Selma and Mobile—opened subscriptions here and succeeded in placing bonds to the amount of \$200,000, all the bonds being taken by a crowd of \$200,000. We hear the same road could have been bought a few years ago for \$300,000. Now, did the Erlangers get a 300 per cent in so short a time, or were the original owners taken advantage of, or were they taken in? When Mr. Wolfe was here representing the Erlangers he said nothing about the two houses, and it is inferred that all the Erlangers were interested in the matter. Mr. Wolfe is interested in the Selma and Alabama Mr. Ingalls was seen, and was asked for information on the trouble from his standpoint.

"I know nothing about it," replied that gentleman, "other than the fact that the Alabama company had to ask for an extension of time about a year ago, and that Mr. Wolfe's name then went on their paper."

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad company held a meeting next Monday, which promises to be important. It is understood that Mr. Theodore Tilton will be elected to the presidency and that Mr. John Scott, now the manager, will be president.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Doorin de pas' week," began the old man as the snow grew red hot and the lamps cast their brightest light. "I has received several letters from lawyers complainin' dat I war 'too hard on 'em last week. I has also received several letters from people of older professions sayin' dat I didn't bar on half hard 'nuff. Let us go ober de case again."

"Who makes our state laws? De legislahur. Who runs the legislahur? De lawyers. Not a bill of any importance passes house or senate without some lawyer's hand in it. If he has an old suit of his hands he has a law passed to fit it. If a new law is an obstruction to some big case on han' he has it amended. If he finds a law which he can't jump ober or dodge around he sets to work to tink it up. We haven't a law on de statute books of Michigan which means what it reads, and which cannot be made to read so as to mean moos."

"For every murderer convicted three go clear free from de evidence am just as strong. Dat's de work of lawyers."

"For every thief sent to prison for a year six thieves walk out of de court room free men. Dat's de work of lawyers."

"Out of every fifty arrests made by de police for state prison offences not dat thirty escape punishment. Dat's de work of lawyers."

"De lawyer advises divorce for de sake of de fee. He incites relatives to fight a dead man's will, because he can clutch some of de money. He turns son agin father or husband agin wife for a twenty dollar bill. Let his own mother's body be stolen from de grave by a shoon, an he won't move a bone to make public opinion would n't let him in de \$50 or \$75 an' secure a verdict of not guilty."

"De lawyer will use his own law to raise my han agin ole Sir Isaac Walpole ober dar, who picked cotton an' hoed cane wid me in slavery days. He will use his own law to make me free of \$10. He will turn friend agin friend, relative agin relative, an' break up de happiest household, or de oldest church congregation, by de figures, an' wid promissess and de dispatch."

"De lawyer claims to represent de law. In case he does, he am de most criminal lawyer in de land. He is de lawyer who is placed in office because he didn't know much, an' could be twisted 'round de fingers of lawyers defendin' lawbreakers. He represents, not de law, but the crimes of a community. He am de headlight of de burglar. He am de bright star in de path-way of a husband who wants to put his wife in a lunatic asylum—de character who wants to rob de bank—de son who wants to send de ole folks to de poor house an' take possession of de farm. De smart lawyer am de one who clears de most criminals. If a lawyer pulls honest laws to pieces, insult witnesses, lead juries agin an' clear eight criminals out of ten he has no right to be an attorney. He is de lawyer in de distry for an absolutely honest lawyer. But for dat perfidious we wouldn't have one crime out of a hundred—de one crime of de lawyer. We now have fifty—one public scandal whar we now have bizness. Let us now proceed to bizness."

HIS SECOND BRACE OF QUAILS.

Mr. Gabe Case's Interesting Remarks Appropos of Walcott's Undertaking.

From the New York Sun.

A number of prominent turfmen called at Gabe Case's yesterday afternoon to see Walcott eat his second brace of quails. At 4 1/2 o'clock he sat down on the glass-enclosed veranda, and ate them in exactly eleven minutes. He spread each piece of quail thickly with butter, and cleaned the bones well. He then ate a small dish of boiled onions, three roasted potatoes in their jackets, and washed all down with a cup of clam broth. "Afterward he drank some cider and bitters," he said through, "Gabe," he said simply as he got up.

Johnny Murphy looked at the pile of bones and remarked: "He has not a single day's work in him." Dr. Heard, of Brooklyn, offered to bet from \$100 to \$50

